Mr. SPEAKER.—For Sri C. J. Muckannappa, everything is extra-ordinary. I sympathise with Sri M. C. Narasimhan but what can I do?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—All right Sir; you want to save the Government; save them.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, no; it is a very uncharitable remark.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Under rule 63, it definitely says that if the Minister wants time, he can make his statement on some other day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have not allowed it. Without looking into it, how can I allow it? I request the Hon'ble Member to realise the difficulty of the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY.—I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Mysore Money-lenders Bill, 1960 as passed by the Legislative Council.

MOTION *RE*; FLOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE, 1961.

(Debate Continued)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—(ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ....

(Several Members stood up to speak)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I said yesterday that no chance would be given to any private member. I am very sorry, I cannot give chance to any private member now.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—If the Minister for Agriculture wants to intervene in the debate, is there any request from him ?

Sri Mr. SPEAKER.—He is not a private member ; he his replying on behalf of the Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರುನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಬಹು ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ಅನಾಹುತ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲ ಏನೇನು ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಜನತೆ ಎಂತಹ ಸಂಕಟ ಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿರುವ ಅನಾಹುತ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಅನಾಹುತಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡಾದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇವಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಂದು ಅನಾಹುತ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕ್ರೂರ ಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ)

ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರ ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನರ ಆಸ್ತಿ-ಪಾಸ್ತಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಪ್ರವಾಹದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ, ಯಾರ ಆಸ್ತಿ-ಪಾಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ನಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ನೊಂದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಸಂತಾಪ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕಂಪವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಬತ್ತು ಎಂಬತ್ತೈದುಭಾಗ ಜನರು ರೈತರು, ರೈತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಪ್ರವಾಹದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇವರು ಅಪಾರ ನಷ್ಟ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ರೈತರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾದುದು ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2,116 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತದ (ನರ್ಸರಿ) ಪೈರುಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ, ನರ್ಸರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪೈರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ನಾಟಿಹಾಕಿದ್ದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸಲು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 55,907 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತದ ಫಸಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. 6,731 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗಿಯ ಫಸಲಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. 5,973 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಳದ ಫಸಲಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. 2,500 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಫಸಲಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. 1,309 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಫಸಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 3,325 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷನ್ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಾಫಿ, ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಫಸಲಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತರ ಫಸಲು ಆಲೂಗೆಡ್ಡೆ, ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ, ಸೀರುಳ್ಳಿ, ಅಡಿಕೆತೋಟ, ಎಳೆಯದೆರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 16,100 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸಲು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಫಸಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸುಮಾರು 94,068 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ನಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 49,850 ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು, ಮಣ್ಣು ಮುಂತಾದುವು ಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದರೂ, ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ತೆಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಜಮೀನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರದೆ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಹೋಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನೂತ್ರವಾದ ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಅಂಥ ರೈತರಿಗೆ, ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮುಫತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬತ್ತದ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನರ್ಸರಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೋ ಅಂಥದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಮುಫತ್ತಾಗಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಸೂತ್ರ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಜಮೀನು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಕೂಚ್ಚಿಹೋಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಅವರ ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾರ ಬೀಳತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯದು. ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಆಹಾರದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ, ಸಹಸ್ರಾರದಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆಹಾರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿದಷ್ಟು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿತ್ತು. ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಂಥ ಆಸೆ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳೂ, ಆಶಾದಾಯಕ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯೂ ಇದ್ದುವು. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಇದ್ದರೂಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಸಂತಾಪವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಮತ್ತು reclamation ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ.....

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want the Hon'ble Minister to be a little more specific so far as the relief measures are concerned. What special measures are the Government going to take ? You must give us a clear picture of the relief measures you are going to adopt.

ಡ್ಯಾಮೇಜ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಮುಫತ್ತಾಗಿ ಕೂಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಮ್ಮುವ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವೇಚನೆ (discretion) ಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಳೆದ ವಾರ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರಣ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಶಂಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏನೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಈಗಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಕೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಲಂಕೆಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ)

ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮರಳು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಮಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನಾದರೂ mechanised means ಮೂಲಕ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹತ್ತಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮರಳುಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಿಸ್ಸಂದೇಹವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ಟಿ. ನರಸೀಪುರ, ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ, ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ, ಹುಣಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಹೊಡೆತದಿಂದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಹೋಗಿ, ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮರದ ದಿಮ್ಮಿಗಳು, ಮರಳು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಈಗ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ, ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರವಾಹದಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವರು ರೈತರಾಗದೆಯಿರುವವರು ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ನರಗೂರಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ 105 ಎಕರೆ ವೀಳೆಯದೆಲೆ ತೋಟ ನಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆ ಅರ್ಧಎಕರೆ ತೋಟದಿಂದ ಜೀವನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನಾಯಕರ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಹೋಯಿತು, ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಗೋಳಿಟ್ಟರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಶಕ್ತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Thirty Minutes past Ten of the Clock and re-assembled at Ten Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

† Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, as many as thirty Hon'ble Members have participated in the debate on this motion.

Several Hon'ble Members have offered constructive suggestions. The Leader of the Opposition has also offered a few very good suggestions. Some Hon'ble Members while appreciating the action taken by the Government have found fault with the Government on the ground that the information furnished by the Government is incomplete and that they have not given a full picture of the havoc caused by the floods and rains. They have also found fault with the Government for not giving an accurate sstimate of the damage caused by the floods and the rains. I have never claimed that I have furnished a correct estimate of the damage caused by the floods and rains. On the other hand I have said in may statement that what I have said may prove to be an under-estimate of the actual situation after the final assessment. I have also never said that I am placing before the House an up-to-date and full picture of the situation obtaining in the different districts affected by the floods and the rains.

Some Hon'ble Members have characterised the relief measures as niggardly and inadequate. I have also said in my statement that the amount provided is not sufficient to meet the situation and that we expect the assistance of the Government of India in this regard. Therefore I wish to submit that a final picture can emerge only after an actual assessment is made and that too after a field-to-field inspection by the local officers. I have submitted that in view of the inaccessibility of certain places it is not possible for our officers to go to the spot.

Sri Mallaradhya suggested that we should appoint special staff to inspect and to assess the damage caused. Whatever applies to the existing staff applies to the staff to be added also. The existing staff cannot go to certain places. The special staff may also not be able to reach those places. All the same we have appointed special staff in Dharwar District. For each taluk office one Serishtedar and one 2nd Divisior clerk have been sanctioned. Wherever there is need we do not stint to incur additional expenditure for special staff. I have already submitted that in three Districts we have apponted two special officers of the status of Assistant Commissioners. These Assistant Commissioners were doing some special work. Now they have been deputed to attend to the flood relief work. In Chickmagalur, there was an Assistant Commissioner with his staff to dispose of dharkast petitions. He had a jeep. The jeep, the Assistant Commissioner and his staff are given for this special work for a period of one month. Similary in the case of Mysore District, the Special Officer for the disposal of dharkast and his staff have been deputed for the special work. Similarly in Dharwar District one Assistant Commissioner who was doing some special work has been deputed for this work with his headquarters at Hubli. All the Revenue Inspectors and in some places the village level workers and the Block Development Officers have been assigned this work specially. Instructions have been issued that they should visit the spot. Some Hon'ble Members pointed out that though the Government had

(Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

sanctioned relief it had not reached the people in some places. I do not wish to say that what they have said is incorrect. It may be so, But we have asked the officers to tackle this situation on a war-footing. Once again, I assure the House that whatever relief is sanctioned will reach the people. So far as immediate relief is concerned it has reached the people but so far as long term relief is concerned it may take some time, a few months. I am going to enumerate the immediate relief and the long term relief measures we have undertaken and we propose to undertake. With regard to the immediate relief there is a provision in the rules for giving gratutitous relief to the people who have been displaced on account destruction or damage caused to their houses. The Deputy Commissioner have been informed that all those persons whose houses have been destroyed or damaged and those who have consequentially become displaced should be given interim or immediate relief from Rs. 40 to 100. Similarly in the case of persons whose lands have been damaged and consequentially rendered unfit for cultivation during this year, instructions have been issued that such persons may be given interest-free loan or gratutious relief upto Rs. 100. If they are not in a position to offer proper security for the loan to be advanced, a suggestion was made that without insisting upon security on immovable property, loans should be advanced on the strength of personal security. I humbly submit that it would not be possible to concede that request.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA. – What are you doing in respect of Co-operative Societies?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Personal security is accepted provided the man is reasonably solvent.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Subject to that condition loans can be advanced now also.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I would rather give that money as gratuitous relief and not recover it at all than advance a loan and later on treat it as irrecoverable. After all when we are advancing Government money we should be careful. We have allotted 50 lakhs now. I do not think that the money is sufficient. We have to advance further amounts. Therefore it would not be wise to accept the suggestion that money should be advanced without any security.

A suggestion was made that in cases where properties had already been encumbered, loan should be advanced on the encumbered property. Instructions have already been issued to the effect that where lands have been already mortgaged or encumbered, loans may be advanced, provided the security is sufficient to cover both previous debt and the present loan to be advanced. I have no objection to granting them interest-free loan provided they are in need of assistance.

Sri A. M. BASAVE GOWDA.—What do you mean by 'need of assistance' ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That means people like Sri Basave Gowda may not need any assistance. Middle class growers and poor plantation owners deserve help.

Sri A. M. BASAVE GOWDA.—If big planters get crops utterly destroyed, should you not help them ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—They have other sources.

Some Hon'ble Members, particularly Sri Veerappa, felt that Government had not taken preventive measures earlier. This kind of havoc is new to the State. For the first time in the history of the State we have witnessed a dishaster of this magnitude. I was a boy when Sri Mallaradhya was an officer in Shimoga district and when heavy floods came in 1924. Even then I do not think there was this kind of damage. Now mountain-tops and hill-tops have slided down as though they have tumbled. I have never witnessed landslides of this nature at any time prior to the first of July.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲಡ್ ಬಂದು ಬಹಳ ನಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು 10-15 ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ಲಡ್ [ಸೀಜನ್ನನ್ನು ಆರ್ಡಿನರಿ ಸೀಜನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೊಂದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I was not commenting upon that point referred to by the Honourable Member. I was commenting on what has been said by Mr. Revanna Siddappa and Mr. Veerappa. One could never imagine that there would be a rain-fall at the rate of 10 to 20 inches in some places every day.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Is there any machinery to forecast floods In certain countries there is machinery to forecast and give warnings of floods. Does the Minister know about it ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—In our country I do not think the machinery is capable of guaging the situation seveal months in advance In some places it is quite possible to construct reservoirs across some rivers to prevent the havoc caused every year on account of floods. That is one way of taking protective measures. In the case of Shimoga for instance, it is a very costly scheme. It is quite possible provided we are in a position to spend about a crore of rupee, I think we need a crore of rupees at the present rates. It is quite possible to prevent the flow of water into Kumbergundi and other low lying areas in Shimoga town. On account of the enormity cost it has not been possible for us to undertake some of the schemes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಲ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಹಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆಯಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It could be done provided we have funds at our disposal.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ರ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಪ್ಲಡ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲಿಗಾಗಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? Have you prepared any schemes, have you asked for funds from the Central Government, have you utilised the funds, I want to know.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That all depends upon the priorities that we should adopt. Our total allotment is Rs. 250 crores. We will have to fix the priorities out of the amount allotted :

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ತಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲಡ್ ರಿಲೀಫಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನೀವು ಮುಂಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಳೆದ ಸಾರಿ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Perhaps the Leader of the Opposition thinks that the Central Government is going to give an adhoc grant for flood control. It is not so. Any scheme, whether it is flood control or other relief, should be included in the plan itself. I am coming to the Central assistance later on.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಕ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅವುಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ. ಯವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. This village must be shifted to a higher level. So also Muthur.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We granted lands to the people who are iving in low lying areas, two years ago and we have been trying to induce them to shift to the upper regions which are free from the danger zone, but they are not moving. That is the difficulty. For nstance the people of Kumbargundi in Shimoga town refused to leave that area and go to other regions where we would grant land free of cost, when that area was inundanted by heavy floods.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In 1958 the Hydel Committee on Floods made some recommendations in respect of flood control measures. Some time back the Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Government of India said that many of the States have not implemented them. How can you say that you spend all the money allotted during the Second Five Year Plan.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—So far as Mysore is concerned, there is no specific allotment for flood control under the Second Five Year Plan. I agree if you find fault with this Government for not submitting schemes. As I said, it all depends upon the priorities we will have to fix out of the total plan ceilings. Huge sums are involved. It is not as if the Mysore Government has unlimited resources.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is there any State contribution and Central Government contribution ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—No *ad hoc* grant is given. I will have to repeat once again. At no time in the history of the State so much havoc has been caused. Therefore, we need not envisage that there was need.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—1953ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಲಡ್ಸ್ ಆದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಫ್ಲಡ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮೆಜರ್ಸ್‌ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದುದು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—1953ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾನೇ ಫ್ಲಡ್ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಆಗಲೂ ಆ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ನನಗೇ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಈ ರೀತಿ havoc ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಡಿ. ಗಾವಂಕರ್.—ನೀವು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪೋಲಿಯೋವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—There were no land slides of this magnitude, the roads were not washed out as has been done this year.

With regard to acquisition of lands for settling displaced persons, some coments were made. Some Honourable Members have pointed out that there is undue delay. According to the existing provisions in the Land Acquisiton Act, the only remedy is to refer to section 17 of the Land Revenue Act. Even then certain formalities have to be complied with before the land is acquired. Therefore, a provision is made in the Bill before the House according to which the Deputy Commissioners will be authorised to take possession of the land temporarily for a period of one year. I suppose that will help us to secure land for settling these disabled persons. That apart, I am thinking of authorising Deputy Commissioners to secure land by means of negotiation and paying the price according to the market value of the land. This is an emergent situation. No doubt in a few cases a few thousands of rupees may be paid higher than the market value or the value which could have been paid to the person interested in accordance with the award passed by the acqusition officer. In view of the peculiar situation and emergent situation, I am thinking of authorising the Deputy Commissioners to secure land by means of negotiations.

A suggestion was made that Relief Committees ought to have been appointed. In the year 1959 a Relief Committee has been constituted and it consists of the Chief Minister, the President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of State Social Welfare Board, Chairman, Bharat Scout Dal, one representative from the

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Bharat Seva Dal, one representative from the Sevak Samaj, one from the Red Cross Society, the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes and the Secretary, Financial Department, as the Treasurer.....

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I am also a member of the Committee. But, please tell us whether that Committee has done any work and whether it met at all. This is not the type of committee that I am visualising. There is no power and there is no procedure for this committee.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Probably, there was no emergency at that time ; so, they might not have met. But, Sir, this committee cannot be entrusted with statutory powers unless there is a law. According to the Government order of June 1961, the District Development Councils are requested to constitute sub-committees to function as emergent committees. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman. There will be eight non-official members to be nominated by the District Development Council from among themselves. There are specific Government orders which enable the Councils to constitute distress relief committees. If the Hon'ble Members feel that the composition of the committee envisaged under this Government order is not sufficient, I have no objection to ask the Deputy Commissioners to appoint Relief Committees at the Taluk levels also.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My suggestion was merely for constituting a committee of the type you referred to. You must consider my request in the context of another suggestion I have made. You must prescribe the procedure with regard to the constitution and funds also. The powers of the committee at the district level should also be prescribed. You want to do everything at Government level ; the relief will not reach the people. I agree with Sri Devaraj Urs, saying, if you want to entrust it to the Village Panchayats, you better do it. But the point is that you do not do anything.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—In every taluk, a taluk board is functioning. So, I do not think it is necessary to form relief committees at the taluk level. The Taluk Development Boards, if they are given sufficent funds, themselves can take immediate action.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I will consider that suggestion also. Then, Sir, a suggestion was made that tenants were not in a position to offer security and that unless they were given loans on personal security, they would not be able to get loans. I have already stated that in respect of granting loans without adequate security, I would rather give to the tenants and small holders as gift Rs. Ten each where their lands are damaged. I am going to issue instructions on this line. It will be a gift, instead of giving loan without adequate security. A suggestion was made to give land to those who had their lands destroyed completely. I am issuing a instructions to the Deputy

Commissioners to give them alternative lands. Sir, in Pandavapura and Coorg lands have been washed away. In Chickmagalur also lands have been completely destroyed. In such cases, we are giving lands free of cost, provided there is Government land available. There was a suggestion that grant of assistance to persons whose houses have been damaged and destroyed should be given at least to the extent of Rs. 300. We have to examine this point.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—The suggestion is that in the case of persons whose houses are partially damaged they should get Rs. 300 But in the case of those whose houses are completely damaged or destroyed, the Government should kindly consider giving the minimum of Rs. 300. That is my suggestion.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I will consider it, Sir. There is also a suggestion that instead of giving building materials or issuing *mafi* passes, cash should be paid. I intend passing an order to the effect that in areas where there is scope for issuing *mafi* passes, they may do so authorising the grantee of the passes to remove from the district or State forest, timber. Where it is not possible to issue *mafi* passes and where building materials are available with the forest authorities, they can be catered. In cases where zinc sheets are available, they may be given where materials and zinc sheets are not available, we are instructing to pay the amount in cash making sure that the person who takes the cash relief will construct a house.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, we have sufficiently discussed the issue. The floods took place ten days back. Will the Minister tell us where the materials are available and which are the places where zinc sheets are available ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It is not possible, Sir. It is the Controller of Iron and Steel, Calcutta, that issues zinc sheets. Where there is district forest or where there is State forest, we are authorising the Deputy Commissioners to issue *mafi* passes and where it is not done, we are giving them cash.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—It is all an imagination and nothing factual.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I am a practical man.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—There is nothing practical in the reply, I can say.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—If you are not satisfied, I cannot help. Why do you argue on behalf of the whole House ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—You are not speaking on behalf of the whole House.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I am speaking on behalf of the Government

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—We are satisfied about the intention of the Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We are also satisfied about the intentions of the Government.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—We are satisfied about the intention to provide expeditious relief to the victims. But what I am saying is that if the normal procedure is followed in executing the Government orders, I am afraid the victims may not get relief in time within which it should be provided. For example, the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to state that wherever it was necessary, free timber would be supplied. The normal procedure is, that whoever requires timber should apply to the Tahsildar who will in turn forward the same to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will forward it to the D.F.O. The D. F. O. in 90 out of 100 cases will reject the request. Supposing he is a little sympathetic in this connection, again there are certain other difficulties. Therefore, I made the suggestion in the course of my speech that the Minister might go there, camp for a week or ten days, visit every taluk affected, take decisions on the spot, call officers then and there and issue orders. Unless this is done, the normal procedure involves red tape and all that. I am afraid relief will not reach people immediately.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—As ex-Minister has he realised these difficulties now ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Everyone of us has realised that there is some difficulty in the procedure. In a democratic set up, Government must function in accordance with the rules. We are answerable for the expenditure incurred. That suggestion is also there that the Ministers should go to the affected districts and camp there for a few days and see that the Government orders or relief measures are implemented.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will also come with you.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I am prepared to take Sri Mallaradhya to Shimoga District.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—We are prepared to tolerate our Ministers becoming dictators for a few days !

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—'We' I hope, is not the Royal 'WE'. He may speak for himself.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition was pleased to say that there was no reference to the health measures adopted in the affected areas. About three or four days ago, we have issued instructions to the D. M. S. and the Director of Health to take special measures to prevent the outbreak of epidemics incidental to these floods in all the affected areas.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Was it not their duty to do it ? Why should they wait for Government instructions ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I know that in Chikmagalur District, the authorities themselves have toured the entire area.

The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition complained that the Government did not issue press notes. I have with me copies of the press notes issed. Unfortunately, they may not have been despatched to the leader of the Opposition. These press notes are published in every newspaper.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If it is possible, at least the press notes concerning particular districts may be sent for information to the Members belonging to the District. After all, as I said, you print 180 copies of the tour programme and in the matter like floods, it should not have been difficult to get 200 copies cyclostyled and sent to the Members concerned, from day to day. The Government publicity agency did not come up to expectations. If it were not for local newspapers giving information from time to time perhaps on the basis of hand-outs that you issed, we would not have been in a position to understand what the state of affairs is.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—For about a week the newspapers were relying upon the Government press notes. We knew that the press notes would be published in newspapers and that there was no need for despatching it specially to the Members of this House.

The Leader of the Opposition was pleased to say that an impression was sought to be created that the Congress Party alone was making efforts in this matter. I wish to tell him that we have not made any distinction between the Congress and Members of the Opposition. We have treated all people alike. I know that it cannot be the monopoly of one party alone.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ತರಬೇಡಿ, ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The Pradesh Congress Committee took the initiative in the matter and sent Members of the House as well as others to several areas.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಜನತೆಯ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—What can we do if they took intiative and collected funds and sent workers to the affected areas ? Government cannot be held responsible.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Bharat Sevak Samaj has done a lot of work at Nanjangud.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I wish to announce that the Pradesh Congress President and the Congress Committee have been pleased to lend us 6,000 zinc sheets which are available with them and out of them, 3,000 are ready to be despatched to Haveri. The Pradesh Congress President has been pleased to assure the Government that the Pradesh Congress Committee is going to give Government about 25,000 yards of cloth available with them after getting them stitched. I thank them on behalf of the Government.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—May I ask the Leader of the Opposition what the P.S.P. has done to collect fund, towards relief measures ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Shall I furnish the list, Sir ? Shall I read it out just now ? I anticipated friends like Sri Hegde making such comments.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Government will welcome the competition among the several political parties to afford relief to the victims of the flood.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—One of the Members of the P.S.P. Sri T. N. Kempahonniah openly paid a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards flood relief fund.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We have not found fault with anybody for not giving the contribution.

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಮೊದಲು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕವಿಗಿಂತ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕೋಡು ಉದ್ದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Sri Devaraj Urs made a very valuable remark that Government should not treat the coconut seller as well as the salt dealer on the same footing, and we should not under estimate the damage caused. It applies to Government also and the members of this House. At the same time we should not exaggerate. I do not mean to say that Hon'ble Members have exaggerated the damage, but they have also in may cases made a rough estimate. For instance, our friends coming from Coorg District complain that the damage caused was of the extent of 8,000 acres whereas Government has given only 1,000 acres as the damage. We have written to the Deputy Commissioner to clarify the position. It is on the basis of his report that I have mentioned in my statement that 1,000 acres of land have been damaged. It may be that it has not been possible for him to collect all the information. If what the Hon'ble Members have said, is true I must find out what is to be done.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—On a point of clarification. Is it not a fact that the Deputy Commissioner convened a meeting in Coorg where all the officers were present and it was agreed that the damage caused was of the extent of 2,400 acres ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Therefore I have called for a report. I assure the House that I have not asked anybody to underestimate the damage or the havoc. I am an agriculturist's son and I am interested in the welfare of agriculturists in particular.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—That is not the point—whether you are an agriculturist or a lawyer. We want to know why you have stated the damage as 1,000 acres when the Deputy Commissioner had convened a meeting of the members of the Assembly and the Council representing the District and also the Taluk Board Presidents and other officers of the district at which it was agreed by all that the damage caused was about 2,400 acres whereas the Minister has put it at 1,000 acres in his statement.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I have already said that I have called for a report from him.

With regard to Central assistance, the Leader of the Opposition was pleased to say that my statement with regard to the request of our Government for Central assistance was very cryptic and vague. I want to be very specific. A fortnight ago, on the 13th we sent a letter to the Government of India to give us Rs. 77½ lakhs as outright grant. At that time there was not even half the damage caused. They have written a letter saying that our letter has been forwarded to the Finance Ministry and that they have revised the rules recently. According to the revised rules they can give only 50 per cent of the money spent for gratuitous relief. They have also sent me a copy of the revised rules according to which only when assistance is needed up to a crore of rupees and more they will send a team of officers to study the situation and the team after satisfying the nature of the damage caused and the financial condition of the State will recommend the grant according to the revised rules. They will bear 50 per cent of the cost incurred for the following items.

Concessional supply or at subsidised rates of foodgrains—Weekly cash payment for purchase of necessaries of indigent persons including food but excluding clothing ;

Cash doles to the disabled subject to a limit of Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 per individual.

Hon'ble members pointed that the scale provided in our rules of Rs. 10 to 100 was inadequate, but according to the Government of India revised rules the amount payable is between Rs. 6 and 4 per individual.

Free or concessional supply of seeds;

Free or concessional supply of fodder;

Free or concessional supply of medicines;

Measures for prevention of cattle epidemics Provision of drinking water facilities Transport facilities for goods to be moved on relief account;

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Repairs to houses damaged through floods subject to a maximum extent of Rs. 300 per house; Distress loans as substitute for gratutious relief and conversion of the same to work in such cases where subsequeat recovery is impossible.

The assistance of the Central Government will be applicable only to that part of the expenditure which is in excess of the amount available or that has been set up by the State Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ? We will be disentitled and we will have no claim for any Central assistance. It is a very important item which affects us very adversely. The Central Government can turn round and say: "You have not acted on the recommendation of the Finance Commission."

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I must look into this matter. Our Chief Minister has brought to the notice of the Prime Minister the seriousness of the situation and has requested him to give us substantial help.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಂಟು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪಾರ್ಲಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—On the 13th itself we wrote to the Government of India requesting grant of Rs. 77½ lakhs.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಈಗ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ damage ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು damage ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಾಗಿದೆಯೇ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಕರಮರಕರ್ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ಏಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Sri M. V. Krishnappa is here. Sri Karmarkar was also here.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Will you make it a point to fly to Delhi to convince the Government of India and get more money for us? For your family quarrel you rush to Delhi, but here is an important matter and so why don't you rush to Delhi and convince the Government of India and get more assistance? My appeal to the Revenue Minister is to fly to Delhi and bring more money with him.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಿಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ದಾಕ್ಷಣ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಿ: ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕರದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆಪೊಸಿಷನ್ ಲೀಡರ್ ಇವಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. As Revenue Secretary, as Commissioner of Development ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಪೊಸಿಷನ್ನಿಗೆ

ಏನು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಗೋದಾವರೀ ನದಿ ನೀರಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಮೆಮೋರಾಂಡಂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಮಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. Even in respect of Krishna it happened. The House said that a joint representation to made on behalf of all sections of the House.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Sir, Hon'ble Members traced the present havoc to the fall in moral standards. I do not know what relationship is there between the behaviour of human beings and behaviour of nature. Unfortunately the victims are innocent persons. If as suggested by Hon'ble Members, the havocs are due to the misdeeds of some individuals, I do not know why innocent people should suffer. Sri Venkatai Gowda pleaded for the revival of a religious outlook. Certainly there is need for a religious outlook.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—More than that, there is need for a moral rearmament.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—But we should never try to create an impression in the public mind that we are for the religion which exists to-day in some places, a religion which perpetuates communalism or casteism, a religion which encourages exploitation of man by man or of poor people, the downtrodden people. I am not at all in favour of encouraging that kind of degenerated religion. I certainly agree with the Hon'ble Member that a revival of genuine religious outlook and of genuine faith is good.

Several Hon'ble Members made some valuable suggestions. The Hon'ble Member Sri Kothavale suggested that we should have mechanical motor launches in some places. That is a suggestion to be borne by Government.

With regard to the amendments, in view of what I have said and in view of the revised policy of the Government of India, it is more appropriate to inform them of the situation that has arisen, I am quite in agreement with the suggestion that we should obtain adequate assistance from the Government of India. We will do our best. In view of the rules, it may not be worthwhile adopting the amendment as proposed by the Hon'ble Member Sri Ramakrishna Hegde, to which the Leader of the Opposition has sent an amendment.

† Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not know if there should be anything objectionable in moving an amendment and the House accepting it. Let the Government of India say 'Yes' or 'No'. What is wrong about it? If we know that there were damages, what is wrong in our saying or demanding nine or ten crores from the Central Government? All our fertile sources of revenue have been snatched away. Our resources are not in a satisfactory condition. Is there any legal or procedural objection to the amendment? Let the Government of India realise the magnitude of the problem. It is not with any other intention that the amendment was moved. I appeal to every section of the

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

House to accept the amendment and make it a non-party affair. You are not going to embarrass the Government of India by asking for financial assistance. We have already been indebted to the Government of India in various other ways and the size of our loan is certainly great. Let us willingly accept the amendment.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Finally, I wish to assure the House that all possible steps will be taken by the Government. I am anxious that whatever is sanctioned by Government should reach the people. Some Hon'ble Members have expressed the fear that the relief whether grantutious or loans may be knocked away by middlemen. We have issued instructions that the amount should be disbursed only by a gazetted officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar or Block Development Officer. It should not be done by any other officer. I do not mean to say that all others are dishonest. Honesty is not the monopoly of the officers of the Gazetted rank.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It is they who commit blunders.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—To be safe we thought that money should be disbursed by a gazetted officer. It is true that in a few cases these amounts are misused. I do not say that such a thing does not happen. Unfortunately, in this country among the educated people, whether officials or non-officials, there are some people of a type who do not hesitate to kill their conscience and try to trade or exploit such situation at the cost of the people, the poor and downtrodden, who are in distress. We will try to prevent irregularities or mis-application or misappropriation. The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members will be borne in mind by Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Before you conclude, I have to point out from press reports that Government have taken a decision to appoint special officers like Assistant Commissioners and 3 B.D.Os. You have not stated their duties and functions.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member was not either alert if he was in the House or was absent, when I stated in the beginning itself that in three districts, three Assistant commissioners had been appointed with adequate staff to go to the villages to give relief on the spot. Wherever Government vehicles are available, they will be made use of for going to the affected village.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will first put Sri Mallaradhya's amendment to the main motion (Substantive Motion) to vote. The question is :

> "That for the words occurring after the first word 'that', the following words shall be substituted :—
>
> "Having considered the situation arising out of the recent floods in the State, this House is of the opinion that the

Government should take immediate steps to initiate flood control measures of a permanent nature, having regard to the frequency of floods".

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will now put Sri Mallaradhya's amendment to Sri Ramakrishna Hegde's substantive motion to vote. The question is :

"That (1) after the words, 'recent floods in the State' in line 4 the following words shall be added :—

'Offers its sincere condolences to the families of persons who died by reason thereof".

"(2) For the figure and words '2 crores of rupees' the words and figures '10 crores of rupees' shall be substituted".

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will now put Sri Ramakrishna Hegde's substantive motion as amended to vote. The question is :

"That this House also expresses its heartfelt sympathy for the people who have suffered on account of the floods in the State, offers its sincere condolences to the families of the persons who died by reason thereof, appreciates the measures that are being taken by the Government to afford relief to victims and strongly urges on the Government of India to come to the succour of the Mysore Government with a financial aid of a minimum of 10 crores of rupees in view of the magnitude of the calamity that has befallen on the State and which is likely to upset the Third Five-Year Plan programmes considerably."

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER,—Since two amendments have been adopted, I will now read out the form in which the amendments will read :

"That having considered the situation arising out of the recent floods in the State, this House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to initiate flood control measures of a permanent nature, having regard to the frequency of floods ; this House also expresses its heartfelt sympathy for the people who have suffered on account of the floods in the State, offers its sicere condolences to the families of the persons who died by reason thereof, appreciates the measures that are being taken by the Government to afford relief to victims and strongly urges on the Government of India to come to the succour of the Mysore Government with a financial aid of a minimum of 10 crores of rupees in view of the magnitude of the calamity that has befallen on the State and which is likely to upset the Third Five-Year Plan programmes considerably."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—We will now take up the Land Acquisition (Mysore Extension and Amendment) Bill.

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We did not consider this Bill in the Business Advisory Committee meeting; but the Chief Minister wanted this Bill to be discussed on the floor of the House in view of the urgency and importance. But we would like to know what is the time allotted for the discussion of this Bill and how soon we can finish. Because it is in view of the flood relief measures, they said that they have got to acquire lands and take possession and therefore this matter is urgent. I agree on behalf of the Opposition to allow discussion to take place on this Bill, but let us know the time allotted.

†Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We will sit till one o'clock or 1-30. It is an urgent measure. In several districts, people have been displaced on account of the recent floods. There is no provision in the existing law to secure possession of the land immediately. Therefore, a provision has been incorporated in the Bill passed by the Upper House. To enable the Deputy Commissioners to take temporary possession of the land without complying with the formalities prescribed under the Land Acquisition Act. So it is a very useful provision just at this juncture. There is no controversy with regard to other provisions. The other provisions are modelled on the recommendation of the Law Commission Tenth Report of the Law Commission. The Honourable Members are aware that the Bill was discussed here before it was referred to a Joint Select Committee. At present, there are different land acquisition laws in different areas of the State. In some regions like old Mysore and Hyderabad, there are separate Acts passed by the Legislature of different regions in the erstwhile Mysore State and in Hyderabad State. In other regions the Central land acquisition law has been modified by the local amendments. So the idea is to enact uniform law on the subject of land acquisition and at the same time minimise the delay in the acquisition of lands. At present there are complaints to the effect that is inordinate delay in the disposal of acquisition cases.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—When did the Government realise the necessity of passing it so urgently ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We realised only a week back. I have submitted that the measure is very necessary in view of the.....

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Why did you introduce the Bill only a week back ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The Joint Select Committee Report was pending before the Legislative Council. It will be placed before this House only after it is passed by the Council. We have taken prompt